

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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NO CANDIDATES.

The San Francisco Call recently published an interview between one of its reporters and Mr. Sewall. He was asked about his own and Mr. Dole's position as candidates for the office of Governor, whenever it should be created. Mr. Sewall said, if the report is correct: "I really did not know that either of us were after it."

If Mr. Sewall did not know that he was after the Governorship of this Territory, his conduct presents a strange case of somnambulism. He certainly obtained a political machine, with all the latest improvements on it, and it was operated. And he certainly chose an organ, although it was a "Hobson's choice." It was the best he could do, as the goat said when he chewed up tin cans for his supper. He created the order of Coon-Cats, and denounced Dole as a coward after President McKinley had thanked him for the offer of Hawaii in the neutrality affair.

If this report in the Call is correct he did all this unconsciously, and a condition of somnambulism alone will account for his ignorance of his own conduct.

When those who support him as a candidate understand, from this report, that they have been the victims of the innocent acts of one who walked in his sleep, and upon awakening did not know that he had been a candidate, they surely must feel that they have been imposed upon, or "placed for fools," by a ghost. They have expended much time and energy, however valueless, and some cheap partisan literature in pushing the fortunes of a somnambulist. And now they are told that the one for whom they had lavishly expended their notes, knew nothing of the sacrifice.

Mr. Sewall's statement must be rather depressing to his organ as it has taken much pride in the fact that Mr. Sewall has declared himself to be a candidate in a "manly fashion," while Mr. Dole is mean enough to keep disgracefully silent.

Perhaps Mr. Sewall's remark indicates a rupture in the relations of the Coon-Cats. The failure of the organ to organize the Republican party in these islands may have convinced him that his contract for its support is not a profitable venture.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IN DOUBT.

The admirable and great qualities of President McKinley are shown in his reply to one of the commissioners appointed by him to examine the condition of the Philippine Islands. This commissioner addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President, it is only right that we should understand each other frankly. If you have offered this appointment to me under the impression that I look with favor upon our acquisition of the Philippines, you have made a mistake. I am absolutely opposed to expansion."

"That makes no difference," answered the President, "I chose you because I have great confidence in your practical judgment. If, when you have looked the ground all over, you still feel of the same mind, I want you to say so."

"Then you want our advice even on the fundamental question of the retention of the Philippines?"

"Yes. It is a question on which my own opinion is still unsettled."

It is the irreconcilable expansionists that worry the President. They know little of the burden of responsibility, because they have never been trusted to bear it. In one breath they demand that the President obey the will of the people. In the next breath, they ask why don't the President have a policy? When the President searches for light, they shout: "He has light enough."

Every wild expansionist thinks that every other man in the land ought to think as he himself thinks. These impossibilities charge the President with drifting about in search of a policy. On the other hand, the President sees that the people are drifting about because 15,000,000 of voters cannot make up their minds in a day, nor with any more unanimity than they can agree upon the prominent political issues on which they are divided. There is not a corner grocery store in the land in which men do not sit, of an evening, and dictate policies to the President. Just as poor men and business men in the street tell the rich man how to manage money, but it takes time for the value of the thousands of corner grocery stores, and the voters from the great mansions, as well as from the hovels, and the farms, to reach the White House. And when they do reach it they are in confusion, the President must find out what they really mean.

Besides, a Republican Congress slaps

the President in the face by cutting off 5000 sailors for the ships, and it has to give him the army he asked for. Besides this, he finds, after six months of recruiting his regular army is still short of men to the number of 2000, in spite of the fact that the regulars do the best fighting and are the best cared for. And while the regular army is not filled, the application for the positions of officers in the new volunteer regiments are five times as many as there are places to be filled.

So the President wisely drifts, and studies the situation, and as he said to his friends, walks the floor in impatient waiting for the final voice of the people.

The President's attitude illustrates the best evolution of democratic government. The history of five times will be that he executed the will of the people, rather than his own will, so far as he could ascertain what it was.

TWO WARS.

The war in Samoa and the war in the Philippines admirably illustrate the inability of the individual or the nation to fix the mind's eye closely upon two distinct objects at the same moment.

The singular spectacle, so rare in history, of the English and the Americans standing shoulder to shoulder in a fight with semi-savages would create intense excitement throughout the land, if the war in the Philippines did not exist and involve larger centers and more lives.

The British take such affairs as the Samoan war as a common day experience, because, it is said, that every day in the year brings war to the British Empire, and borrow the same British home.

But the unexpected has happened. The union of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should have taken place in some grand and impressive proceeding before the whole world; in perhaps some great war with powerful nations united to crush the Anglo-Saxons. But instead of an impressive spectacle, the union of the races is celebrated by jointly throwing some savages near Apia. But the spirit of union existed.

There cannot be in this war upon savages any disposition to insult Germany indirectly. Nor will Germany depart from her agreements with England and America regarding Samoan matters. She has been placed in an embarrassing position by her representatives, but the very prompt way in which her government agreed to the forming of a commission for an investigation and settlement of the matter shows her determination to avoid friction.

The day has passed when a nation takes the position that it will stand by its representative, right or wrong. Even the British, who in their colonial operations have almost invariably sustained their own representatives abroad, do not now allow false pride to involve them in unnecessary troubles.

The Samoan matter becomes an interesting event to be recorded in the new chapter of the history of the Pacific ocean.

SMUGGLING.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently, in construing the laws which prohibit smuggling, declared that "mere acts of concealment of merchandise on entering the waters of the United States, however preparatory they may be, and however cogently they may indicate an intention of thereafter smuggling or clandestinely introducing, at least are but steps or attempts, not alone in themselves constituting smuggling."

If the Federal laws were generally in force here and the importation of opium was forbidden, it appears that a smuggler of that drug would not be open to any charge of crime, even if the Customs officials knew of the fact that he possessed it in his trunk. The crime would not be complete until he had taken steps to put it on shore. But the Hawaiian laws forbid the possession of the drug, so that the crime of smuggling is complete if possession is proved.

Under the laws regulating the importation of the baggage of passengers, the outcry against the inconvenience, discomfort, and hardships inflicted upon passengers arriving at the port of New York, by the Customs inspectors, has resulted in a new order by the Treasury department declaring that the omission by a passenger to include in the list of articles submitted to the inspectors for examination, any dutiable articles, should not be taken as evidence of an intent to smuggle. The fear of being charged with this offense has for many years made the incoming passengers in the happy lot, because they did propose to smuggle articles, but did not wish to be caught in the act. The new regulation permits a passenger to make the effort, but if he is caught, he merely pays the duty and the charge of smuggling is suspended.

IRON AND STEEL COMPANIES.

The organization and promotion of steel companies in the iron and steel industries on the Mainland, has become a craze, because the earnings of the plants have been so large during the last year. The Iron Age says of them:

"To a greater or less extent the promoters have succeeded in transferring to the general public holdings which capitalists were glad to part with who had been long identified with iron and steel manufacture. In itself there is something suspicious in such eagerness to sell, although it is only fair to state that 'insiders' have in some consolidations put every additional dollar they could raise into the schemes. Yet it is a fact that to a considerable extent the outside investor and speculator has added quite eagerly property which men of long experience in the industry were prompt to sell, at the price, when the opportunity offered. Confident insiders and a sanguine public have thus become partners."

"It may serve a good purpose to study the question on what grounds the 'outsider' has plunged so suddenly and so deeply into a business with which few are thoroughly familiar. We believe that the principal reason is that business men and financiers generally have become thoroughly convinced that the American iron industry is on the eve of a period of unusual prosperity, and that American iron-makers can now command a large share of the world's business—a share which will grow with every year. In fact, the future is being discounted, and we are now capitalizing our supremacy. Let it be acknowledged that some, if not all consolidations, are over-capitalized, what difference does it make if our resources, our skill, and our energy will enable us to earn good money on the valuation established? That is the argument, and it may as well be acknowledged that there is some strength in such a plea. If one product or one country has special advantages and can market at a lower figure than others, then that advantage represents an assured profit, so long as these conditions last. Capital soundly represents that profit may be regarded as invested under more favorable circumstances than is usual with risky industries."

"While this principle may be accepted as correct, very wide differences may exist as to the degree of its application. In that respect the general invitation in the iron trade is that however present values may be justified by present earnings and by the chances of a large income in the near future, they are in many cases far above the earning capacity in the many lean years which in the iron trade drop down the records of the few good ones. * * In other words, in the series of recent consolidations in the iron and allied trades there are enterprises good, bad and indifferent. Those in the trade are even more discriminating, but it will take a much longer time before the general public will learn to pick out those which are too heavily loaded to stand the stress of bad times."

The knowing ones in the iron trade realize the difference between the lean and the fat years. The public are taking their stocks on the theory that all years are fat. The history of the iron trade shows a large number of lean years, in spite of the fact that the making of iron does not depend upon rainfall, and its production is under an absolute control. It was said in 1875, by the iron men, that there were 170 iron furnaces in the country, while 200 of them could supply the demand for pig iron. The furnaces remained idle, and the workmen scattered. Twice since 1875 has there been a similar experience in this trade.

The difference between the iron and steel industries is that the iron producers quickly glut the market while the steel producers do not. There often come periods in the iron trade when iron cannot be sold at cost. There rarely comes a period in the steel trade of the United States when steel cannot be sold at some profit.

But the promoters of the iron and steel corporations show that the "crowd" has swamped on a bull movement, and nothing can hold it back.

A CORRECT VIEW.

The Government takes this position, it is now understood, in the matter of alien immigration. That the Act of Annexation terminated the relations of Hawaii with all foreign countries, and either repealed or nullified our municipal legislation on the subject.

The Act also extended the present treaties of all foreign States to those islands which at once placed the matter of immigration in the hands of the Federal Government in Washington, and did not leave such a vital matter in the hands of the local authorities.

Even if this interpretation of the law could not be clearly justified, from a

purely legal standpoint, the action of the Government in practically leaving the matter to the disposition of the Federal authorities, who are directed by the Federal laws, is wise and politic.

There can be no complaint in the States against the local authorities, if the Federal laws are followed by the planners.

Of course the enemies of the Government will expose the inconsistency of the Government in insisting on enforcing our municipal laws last December, and at this time changing its views. But judges are constantly reversing their own decisions, on better understanding, and statesmen change their policies. He was the courageous and consistent man who declared that he could eat six dozen hard-boiled eggs at one meal, and in order to be consistent, did eat them, and immediately furnished the corpse for a funeral.

It is the sovereign power in Washington that must settle the questions about alien immigration, and it is fortunate that the Government now takes this view of the matter.

EDUCATE YOUNG MEN FOR THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A resident has been asked by a correspondent on the Mainland whether or not young men, well trained in the cultivation of sugar cane and the making of sugar, could be obtained for employment on the sugar plantations of Oahu.

This inquiry is made, because the reputation of our planters, for unskilled men still in the production of sugar, is excellent. But the inquiry suggests the growing importance of the sugar industry, and the increasing need of able and well-trained men for the management of the business.

In this direction there must be in the near future excellent chances for young men of these islands to obtain valuable experience in foreign countries as employees of plantations, provided they are well trained in the science and practice of producing sugar, and there ought to be some organized way of teaching them to become experts in the business.

Why should not instruction for that purpose be obtained in Oahu College? While the students may be taking a course of general study in this College, they may also take a special course in the sugar branch, under the direction of Dr. Maxwell in the lecture room, and experiment station, and in the field under the direction of plantation managers.

Even if the instruction, owing to the want of facilities, is not as complete for several years as it should be, it would enable young men to secure positions either here or in other countries.

A great industry like sugar will always eagerly look for able men, as the railway and industrial companies look for them. Whatever may be the political fate of the Philippines and Cuba, it is certain that their resources for the production of sugar will be developed, and men of skill and experience will be found who will develop them.

The British colonies that are struggling with bankruptcy are blantly told by the wise sugar men that their plantations would be profitable if their managers studied and practiced the best art of sugar making; that the production of only one and one-half tons to the acre on good soil by the managers of British plantations, shows stupid and almost criminal ignorance of the art of sugar making. Moreover, these colonies have an abundance of cheap coolie labor, which does not seem to give them much aid.

But there will be a demand in all directions, in the tropical countries, for thoroughly trained men in this business. This place has enough facilities to give young men an excellent education in sugar making, and it should be given on the industrial side of Oahu College.

ONE THOUSAND MILLIONS.

The Financial Chronicle (N. Y.) which has the largest circulation of any journal among the banks, bankers, brokers, and investors of the Mainland, says that in January and February, stock companies were organized in the States with an aggregate capital of \$1,106,390,000. It says: "This total seems almost incredible, but the dance goes on day by day, and the American promoters, with whom Hooley is only a pale light, are still maneuvering and combining, drawing in large amounts of new capital, getting out large blocks of stock and cash to use for themselves, and preparing for the future ruination of thousands upon hundreds of thousands of gullible stockholders. When the end will come no man knows definitely, but that it will come everybody of any foresight realizes perfectly well. He knows, too, what the end will be when it does come, and whoever can take in his sail during the next few months will be a wise mariner."

Probably the "water" in these stocks amounts to two-thirds or even

Terrible Pains TO COME IN TIME

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. Beckwith, Harlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 for \$3.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

more of that amount. During the speculative mania, the stocks of doubtful value generally attract more attention than those of assured value, because the promoters of the doubtful stocks advertise them, and trust to the credulity of the public.

There is a popular delusion that the press has a large influence in making the prices of stocks. It may do so for an hour or a day, but the prices and values of good stocks depend upon conditions and facts over which the press has no control. Were all the papers in Chicago to declare that the track of the Illinois Central had been destroyed, when it had not been, it would frighten a few people for the moment, but the truth would soon prevail.

The latest reports from the New York stock exchange say that the craze for promoting companies for all sorts of purposes reached such a pitch that the banks and money lenders called a halt on general loans. The doubtful stocks at once fell in value, while those with merit in them did not decline. This fact is commented upon by several journals as proof that a good stock does its own talking.

The proper conduct of a journal in times of general speculation, is not free from embarrassment. The legitimate speculations, or investments with some speculative element in them, do not require advertising or comment as a rule. But there are many facts, such for instance as the statement made by the Financial Chronicle, which tend, if published, to make people more cautious than they would be if they remained uninformed. The class of operators who mainly trade in stocks feel a personal grievance towards the journals which publish depressing facts. Such publications, it is true, do little good, in booming times, but they serve the purpose of good journalism which is to inform the public, whether the public likes it or does not like it.

No speculative movement in stocks has been made on the Mainland, for many years, upon a sounder basis than that of our sugar plantations. The railway properties have been promoted, since the building of tracks began, upon promises only of net earnings and dividends. So many of the sugar plantations make no promises, but show their dividends, and so many other plantations base their estimates of earnings upon what other plantations are now doing, there appears to be a basis of speculative investment of the most unusual character with which there is no parallel on the Mainland.

At the same time these investments are under conditions and limitations. The usual refreshment were served, with Mrs. Kincaid presiding.

TRIUMPH OF SOCIALISTS.

A Popular German Agitator Elected to the Reichstag.

BERLIN, April 11.—In the by-election to the Reichstag held today in the Second electoral district of Berlin, Herr Fischer, the well known Socialist-Democrat and agitator, replaced a member of the Freisinnige party.

At the Socialists' annual conference at Stuttgart last October Herr Fischer, in discussing the expected anti-strike bill which Emperor William had announced a few days before, said: "We should have the souls of dogs if we refrained from replying to this eternal harping on the 'domestic enemy' and we should be fellows without a country if, the Emperor having thought it advisable to throw down the gauntlet in this manner, we did not have the courage to pick it up. Down with the monarchical idea! That is now the motto not only of the Socialists, but of the whole German working class."

GUAM'S GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The gunboat Yosemite, which is to carry Governor Richard P. Leary, United States Navy, to Guam, is here preparing for her cruise through the Suez canal. Elaborate quarters have been fitted up for Leary, and the ship also carries the furniture for the Governor's house. A battalion of 125 marines under Major A. C. Kilson will go out on the Yosemite as well, and there will also be a brass band. Leary will be allowed \$10,000 to maintain his establishment and impress his subjects.

Club Discussion on the Subject of Cremation.

Investigation of the Subject from Local Standpoint—Research Club Officers Chosen.

There was a very far attendance for the meeting of the Young Men's Research Club at the home of Rev. W. M. and Mrs. Kincaid, last evening. The subject was "Cremation." Mr. Geo. P. Castle was to have presented the topic, but was kept away by illness, having contracted a severe cold. In the absence of Mr. Castle, another member of the organization made the opening remarks. This address was in the nature of an explanation of the modern crematory, with figures on the cost of both crematory and cremation, and considerable data that has been received from abroad lately.

Other speakers on the subject were Prof. Scott, Prof. Crawley, A. Frank Cooke, D. H. Case, B. F. Beardmore, Rev. W. M. Kincaid and Mr. A. R. Wilmarth. Mr. Wilmarth is lately from Boston and members of his family have been cremated. He had given the subject much attention and was the bearer of a number of interesting statements. He said that in many instances the ashes were simply thrown away instead of being kept. Such disposition was made of the ashes of Lucy Stone, whose body was the first to be cremated in Boston, in January, 1894. Mr. Cooke, on request gave views on the probability of natives accepting cremation. He thought that particularly the older Hawaiians would be quite averse to this means of disposing of their dead. Prof. Crawley made a very clear scientific exposition of the process of cremation, comparing it with the destruction of the body by burial in the ground. Mr. Beardmore said that there were very few crematories in England.

It is believed that there will shortly be organized in Honolulu a company which will establish and conduct a modern crematory. The sum of \$10,000 would be sufficient. It was Prof. Scott who urged that cheapness should be made a feature of the crematory in case it was placed.

At the conclusion of the discussion the annual election of officers for the club was held, with this result: President—Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid. Vice-President—B. F. Beardmore. Secretary—Prof. Edgar Wood.

The President will appoint two more members who with the officers will constitute the Executive Committee. Rev. Mr. Kincaid was the unanimous choice of the club for the presidency. There was no opposition to the other officers. It was proposed to discuss at the next meeting "The Peopling of Hawaii."

The usual refreshment were served, with Mrs. Kincaid presiding.

COL. STOTZENBERG.

LINCOLN, (Neb.)—By unanimous vote the lower house of the Legislature expunged from the records the resolution censuring Col. Stotzenberg of the First Nebraska. The first resolution was the result of the charge that the Colonel, who was a regular army officer, was unnecessarily harsh with the men. Later reports indicate that the men are more than satisfied with their Colonel, and this, together with the brilliant work of the regiment under his leadership, has caused a change of opinion in the State.

Wind Jammers for Manila.

The American ship Marion Chace, sailed for Manila April 7th from Seattle with a full cargo of quartermaster's stores. The British ship Hudson Hill, now loading at Harrison-street wharf, will leave here Monday with a similar cargo for the same port. Capt. Jenkins, of the Hudson Hill, will do his utmost to land his cargo first, and as the skipper of the Marion Chace is fired with a similar ambition shipping folk are looking forward to an interesting race between the two wind-jammers.

PAYMENT OF CUBAN TROOPS.

HAVANA, April 11.—The military authorities have been informed that they will receive tomorrow the Cuban army muster rolls now held by the so-called Executive Committee appointed by the late Military Assembly before its dissolution. With the rolls in their possession the Americans will be in a position to push forward energetically. Clerks employed several weeks ago are waiting at headquarters at El Yumado to copy and compare the rolls.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dodge leave this summer for a two years' trip abroad. Mr. Dodge, well known as a poet and artist, has done some clever designing of cottages during the past year. His own residence and that of the Misses Howland, on Vineyard street, and the house of the Joseph S. Emersons, on Spencer avenue, are from his plans.